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PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	JAN 02	STN pricing information for 2008 now available
NEWS	3	JAN 16	CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS	4	JAN 28	USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	5	JAN 28	MARPAT searching enhanced
NEWS	6	JAN 28	USGENE now provides USPTO sequence data within 3 days of publication
NEWS	7	JAN 28	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
NEWS	8	JAN 28	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	9	FEB 08	STN Express, Version 8.3, now available
NEWS	10	FEB 20	PCI now available as a replacement to DPCI
NEWS	11	FEB 25	IFIREF reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	12	FEB 25	IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	13	FEB 29	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current U.S. National Patent Classification
NEWS	14	MAR 31	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	15	MAR 31	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectra
NEWS	16	MAR 31	CA/CAplus and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated
NEWS	17	MAR 31	LPCI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
NEWS	18	MAR 31	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	19	APR 04	STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 20 FEBRUARY 2008

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:08:56 ON 08 APR 2008

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=> FILE REG
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:09:13 ON 08 APR 2008
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    7 APR 2008  HIGHEST RN 1012704-12-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   7 APR 2008  HIGHEST RN 1012704-12-9

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 9, 2008.

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> E refecoxib/CN
E1            1     REFCOA 504, POLYMER WITH N-(2-AMINOETHYL)-1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE/
                    CN
E2            1     REFCON/CN
E3            0 --> REFECOXIB/CN
E4            1     REFEL F/CN
E5            1     REFERCERAM/CN
E6            1     REFERCERAM AL 1/CN
E7            1     REFG 101/CN
E8            1     REFG 108/CN
E9            1     REFG 111/CN
E10           1     REFG 112/CN
E11           1     REFG 301/CN
E12           1     REFG 301B/CN

=> E rifecoxib/CN
E1            1     RIFAZONE 82/CN
E2            1     RIFCIN/CN
E3            0 --> RIFECOXIB/CN
E4            1     RIFEL/CN
E5            1     RIFIN (3D7-RIFT3-5) (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM STRAIN 3D7 CLONE
                    MAL3P7 GENE PFC1095W, MAL3P7.50)/CN
E6            1     RIFIN (3D7-RIFT3-6) (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM STRAIN 3D7 CLONE
                    MAL3P7 GENE PFC1100W, MAL3P7.51)/CN
E7            1     RIFIN (3D7-RIFT3-7) (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM STRAIN 3D7 CLONE
                    MAL3P7 GENE PFC1110W)/CN
E8            1     RIFIN (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM CLONE 3D7 GENE PFB0015C)/CN
E9            1     RIFIN (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM CLONE 3D7 GENE PFB0025C)/CN
E10           1     RIFIN (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM CLONE 3D7 GENE PFB0030C)/CN
E11           1     RIFIN (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM CLONE 3D7 GENE PFB0035C)/CN
E12           1     RIFIN (PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM CLONE 3D7 GENE PFB0040C)/CN
```

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=> E rofecoxib/CN
E1            1     ROFANOL P 80/55/CN
E2            1     ROFANOL P 80/85/CN
E3            1 --> ROFECOXIB/CN
E4            1     ROFELODINE/CN
E5            1     ROFEN 240/CN
E6            1     ROFENAID/CN
E7            1     ROFENAID 40/CN
E8            1     ROFENON/CN
E9            1     ROFERON/CN
E10           1     ROFERON A/CN
E11           1     ROFERON A (METHIONYL) (HUMAN)/CN
E12           1     ROFEROSE ST/CN

=> S E3
L1            1 ROFECOXIB/CN

=> D L1

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN   162011-90-7  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  07 Apr 1995
CN   2(5H)-Furanone, 4-[4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-3-phenyl-  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   3-(4-Methanesulfonylphenyl)-2-phenyl-2-buten-4-olide
CN   3-Phenyl-4-[4-(Methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-2(5H)-furanone
CN   4-(4-(Methanesulfonyl)phenyl)-3-phenyl-5H-furan-2-one
CN   4-[(4-Methylsulfonyl)phenyl]-3-phenyl-2(5H)-furanone
CN   MK 0966
CN   MK 966
CN   Rhuma-cure
CN   Rofecoxib
CN   Vioxx
DR   186912-82-3
MF   C17 H14 O4 S
CI   COM
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
       CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE,
       HSDB*, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSPRODUCT, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE,
       MRCK*, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SYNTHLINE,
       TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
```

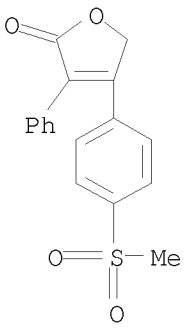

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1953 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
49 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1961 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> SEL RN NAME
E1 THROUGH E10 ASSIGNED

=> FILE CAPLUS

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	8.97	9.18

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:11:07 ON 08 APR 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Apr 2008 VOL 148 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Apr 2008 (20080407/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> FILE MEDLINE CAPLUS USPATFUL WPID

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.48	9.66

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:11:39 ON 08 APR 2008

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:11:39 ON 08 APR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:11:39 ON 08 APR 2008

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 11:11:39 ON 08 APR 2008

=> S E1-E10
3 FILES SEARCHED...
L2 9321 ("MK 0966"/BI OR "MK 966"/BI OR RHUMA-CURE/BI OR ROFECOXIB/BI OR VIOXX/BI OR 162011-90-7/BI OR "3-(4-METHANESULFONYLPHENYL)-2-PHENYL-2-BUTEN-4-OLIDE"/BI OR "3-PHENYL-4-(4-(METHYLSULFONYL)PHE

```
               NYL)-2(5H)-FURANONE"/BI OR "4-((4-METHYLSULFONYL)PHENYL)-3-PHENY
               L-2(5H)-FURANONE"/BI OR "4-(4-(METHANESULFONYL)PHENYL)-3-PHENYL-
               5H-FURAN-2-ONE"/BI)

=> S Parkinson
L3      122544 PARKINSON

=> S L2 and L3
L4        1172 L2 AND L3

=> S L2 (L) L3
L5        1059 L2 (L) L3

=> S L2 (S) L3
L6          42 L2 (S) L3

=> DUP REM L6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7           41 DUP REM L6 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> D IBIB ABS 40 41

L7   ANSWER 40 OF 41  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:855794  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         139:345938
TITLE:                   Combination therapy including cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2)
                         inhibitor(s) for the treatment of Parkinson's disease
INVENTOR(S):             Stephenson, Diane T.; Isakson, Peter C.; Maziasz,
                         Timothy J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 266 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
     WO 2003088958         A2    20031030    WO 2003-US11269        20030414
     WO 2003088958         A3    20040819
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
             PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
             TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2481934            A1    20031030    CA 2003-2481934        20030414
     AU 2003223579         A1    20031103    AU 2003-223579         20030414
     US 20040034083        A1    20040219    US 2003-413348         20030414
     EP 1494664            A2    20050112    EP 2003-719717         20030414
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
     BR 2003009259         A     20050209    BR 2003-9259           20030414
     JP 2005528403         T     20050922    JP 2003-585710         20030414
     MX 2004PA09352        A     20050125    MX 2004-PA9352         20040924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2002-373311P     P  20020418
                                             WO 2003-US11269     W  20030414
```

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:345938
AB The invention discloses a method for treating, preventing, or inhibiting Parkinson's disease (PD) in a subject in need of such treatment, inhibition, or prevention. The method comprises treating the subject with one or more COX2 selective inhibitor(s) or isomer(s) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt(s), ester(s), or prodrug(s) thereof, in combination with one or more second drugs, wherein the amount of the COX2 selective inhibitor(s) or isomer(s) or pharmaceutically acceptable salt(s), ester(s), or prodrug(s) thereof in combination with the amount of second drug(s) constitutes a PD treatment-, inhibition- or prevention-effective amount

L7 ANSWER 41 OF 41 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:949255 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:210533
TITLE: Additive neuroprotective effects of creatine and a cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor against dopamine depletion in the 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) mouse model of Parkinson's disease
AUTHOR(S): Klivenyi, Peter; Gardian, Gabrielle; Calingasan, Noel Y.; Yang, Lichuan; Beal, M. Flint
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurology and Neuroscience, New York-Presbyterian Hospital, Weill Medical College of Cornell University, New York, NY, 10021, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Neuroscience (2003), 21(3), 191-198
CODEN: JMNEES; ISSN: 0895-8696
PUBLISHER: Humana Press Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB There is evidence that both inflammatory mechanisms and mitochondrial dysfunction contribute to Parkinson's disease (PD) pathogenesis. We investigated whether the cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) inhibitor rofecoxib either alone or in combination with creatine could exert neuroprotective effects in the 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine model of PD in mice. Both rofecoxib and creatine administered alone protected against striatal dopamine depletions and loss of substantia nigra tyrosine hydroxylase immunoreactive neurons. Administration of rofecoxib with creatine produced significant additive neuroprotective effects against dopamine depletions. These results suggest that a combination of a COX-2 inhibitor with creatine might be a useful neuroprotective strategy for PD.
REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> D IBIB ABS L5 1058 1059

L5 ANSWER 1058 OF 1059 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-357642 [38] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-111042 [38]
TITLE: Alpha-sulfonylamino hydroxamic acid inhibitors of matrix metallo-proteinases, useful for treating peripheral or central nervous system disorders, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, Huntington's disease and AIDS
DERWENT CLASS: B03; B05
INVENTOR: SAHAGAN B G; VILLALOBOS A
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PFIZ-C) PFIZER INC; (PFIZ-C) PFIZER PROD INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 32

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 1088550	A1	20010404	(200138)*	EN	26[0]	
AU 2000061307	A	20010405	(200138)	EN		
CA 2321593	A1	20010401	(200138)	EN		
JP 2001097854	A	20010410	(200138)	JA	30	
KR 2001050798	A	20010625	(200172)	KO		
HU 2000003863	A2	20011228	(200216)	HU		
ZA 2000005217	A	20020626	(200251)	EN	47	
US 6417229	B1	20020709	(200253)	EN		
AU 782986	B2	20050915	(200569)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1088550	A1	EP 2000-308442	20000927
US 6417229	B1 Provisional	US 1999-157083P	19991001
AU 2000061307	A	AU 2000-61307	20000926
AU 782986	B2	AU 2000-61307	20000926
US 6417229	B1	US 2000-671435	20000927
ZA 2000005217	A	ZA 2000-5217	20000928
CA 2321593	A1	CA 2000-2321593	20000929
HU 2000003863	A2	HU 2000-3863	20000929
JP 2001097854	A	JP 2000-298071	20000929
KR 2001050798	A	KR 2000-57730	20000930

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 782986	B2 Previous Publ	AU 2000061307 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-157083P 19991001
US 2000-671435 20000927

AN 2001-357642 [38] WPIDS

AB EP 1088550 A1 UPAB: 20060117

NOVELTY - Use of alpha-sulfonylamino hydroxamic acid derivatives (I) or their salts in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease, condition or disorder of the peripheral or central nervous system, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, stroke/cerebral ischemia, head trauma, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, AIDS and prion diseases, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The use of alpha-sulfonylamino hydroxamic acid derivatives of formula (I) or their salts of (I) in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment in a mammal of a disease, condition or disorder of the peripheral or central nervous system, including but not limited to Alzheimer's disease, stroke/cerebral ischemia, head trauma, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, migraine, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, AIDS, age-related cognitive decline, mild cognitive impairment and prion diseases, is new.

A = H or (CH2)n-(C=O)-Z;

n = 1-6;

Z = OH, 1-6C alkoxy or NR1R2;

R1R2 = e.g. H, 1-6C alkyl, piperidyl, 1-6C alkylpiperidyl, 6-10C arylpiperidyl, 2-9C heteroarylpiperidyl, 6-10C aryl-(1-6C alkylpiperidyl), 2-9C heteroaryl-(1-6C alkylpiperidyl), 1-6C acylpiperidyl, 6-10C aryl, 2-9C heteroaryl, 6-10C aryl-(1-6C alkyl), 2-9C heteroaryl-(1-6C alkyl), 6-10C aryl-(6-10C aryl), 6-10C aryl-(6-10C aryl)-(1-6C alkyl), 3-6C cycloalkyl, 3-6C cycloalkyl-(1-6C alkyl), R5(2-6 C alkyl) or 1-5C alkyl-(CHR3)-(1-6C alkyl);

R3 = OH, 1-6C acyloxy, 1-6C alkoxy, piperazino, 1-6C acylamino, 1-6C alkylthio, 6-10C arylthio, 1-6C alkylsulfinyl, 6-10C arylsulfinyl, 1-6C alkylsulfoxyl, 6-10C arylsulfoxyl, amino, 1-6C alkylamino, (1-6C alkyl)2amino, 1-6C acylpiperazino, 1-6C alkylpiperazino, 6-10C aryl-(1-6C alkylpiperazino), 2-9C heteroaryl-(1-6 C alkylpiperazino), morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperidino, pyrrolidino, R4(1-6 C alkyl) or 1-5C alkyl -(CHR4)-(1-6C alkyl);

R4 = piperidinyl, 1-6C alkylpiperidyl, 6-10C arylpiperidyl, 6-10C aryl-(1-6C alkylpiperidyl), 2-9C heteroarylpiperidyl, 2-9C heteroaryl-(1-6C alkylpiperidyl) or CH(R5)COR6;

R5 = H, 1-6C alkyl, 6-10C aryl-(1-6C alkyl), 2-9C heteroaryl-(1-6 C alkyl), 1-6C alkylthio-(1-6C alkyl), 6-10C arylthio-(1-6 C alkyl), 1-6C alkylsulfinyl-(1-6 C alkyl), 6-10C arylsulfinyl-(1-6 C alkyl), 1-6C alkylsulfonyl-(1-6 C alkyl), 6-10C arylsulfinyl-(1-6 C alkyl), hydroxy-(1-6C alkyl), amino(1-6C alkyl), 1-6 C alkylamino-(1-6C alkyl), (1-6 C alkylamino)2-(1-6 C alkyl), R7R8NCO-(1-6C alkyl) or R7OCO-(1-6C alkyl;

R7, R8 = H, 1-6C alkyl, 6-10C aryl-(1-6 C alkyl) or 2-9C heteroaryl-(1-6C alkyl);

R6 = R9R10N; and

R9, R10 = H, 1-6C alkyl, 6-10C aryl-(1-6C alkyl) or 2-9C heteroaryl-(1-6 C alkyl).

Full definitions are given in the Definitions Field.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the use of a prodrug of formula (II) in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease, condition or disorder in the peripheral or central nervous system, including Alzheimer's disease, stroke/cerebral ischemia, head trauma, spinal chord injury, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, migraine, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), age-related cognitive decline, mild cognitive impairment and prion diseases.

X1, X2 = 1-6C alkyl or X1 + X2 together with the atom to which they are attached form a ring selected from 5-7C cycloalkyl, 4-tetrahydropyranyl or 4-piperidinyl;

Y = a substituent on a phenyl ring carbon which is capable of supporting an additional bond, preferably 1-2 substituents, especially 1 substituent, most especially 1 substituent at the 4-position on the phenyl ring, selected from H, F, Cl, CF3, 1-6C alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, difluoromethoxy or 1-6C alkyl;

U, V = carbonyl, methylene (optionally substituted by OH), SO2 or SO3; and

b = 1-3.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective; vasotropic; antiparkinsonian; antimigraine; antiHIV; anticonvulsant; vasotropic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - (I) and prodrugs of (I) are inhibitors of mammalian reprolysin and/or of matrix metallo-proteinases (including MMP-2 and MMP-9).

The compounds (I) were incubated in a suspension of human monocytes for 4 hours at 37 degreesC in a humidified carbon dioxide incubator. The plates were then removed and centrifuged and the supernatants removed and assayed for TNF-alpha (tumor necrosis factor-alpha) using an ELIZA assay. (I) were found to possess selective activity against MMP-2 and MMP-9 and to have IC50 values of less than 500 nM against either or both of MMP-2 and MMP-9.

USE - The sulfonamide derivatives (I) are useful for treating diseases, conditions or disorders in the peripheral or central nervous system, including Alzheimer's disease, stroke/cerebral ischemia, head trauma, spinal chord injury, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, migraine, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome),

age-related cognitive decline, mild cognitive impairment and prion diseases. (I) is also useful in the manufacture of a medicament combined with a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug for the treatment of the diseases listed above. The sulfonamide prodrug (II) is useful in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of the diseases listed above (all claimed). Further diseases, conditions and disorders are disclosed.

L5 ANSWER 1059 OF 1059 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2008 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-370728 [31] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-109373 [31]
TITLE: Treating psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration, pain, emesis and muscle spasm
DERWENT CLASS: B02
INVENTOR: CASTRO PINEIRO J L; HEFTI F F; HILL R G; MCKERNAN R; PINEIRO J L C; TATTERSALL F D; WHITING P J
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PINE-I) CASTRO PINEIRO J L; (HEFT-I) HEFTI F F; (HILL-I) HILL R G; (MCKE-I) MCKERNAN R; (MERI-C) MERCK & CO INC; (MERI-C) MERCK SHARP & DOHME LTD; (PINE-I) PINEIRO J L C; (TATT-I) TATTERSALL F D; (WHIT-I) WHITING P J
COUNTRY COUNT: 81

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9925353	A1	19990527	(199931)*	EN	71[1]	
AU 9910415	A	19990607	(199943)	EN		
US 6046196	A	20000404	(200024)	EN		
US 6063783	A	20000516	(200031)	EN		
US 6107296	A	20000822	(200042)	EN		
US 6110915	A	20000829	(200043)	EN		
US 6174886	B1	20010116	(200106)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9925353 A1		WO 1998-GB3328	19981106
US 6174886 B1		US 1998-191304	19981112
US 6107296 A		US 1998-206416	19981207
US 6110915 A		US 1998-208288	19981208
US 6046196 A		US 1998-208291	19981209
US 6063783 A		US 1998-209071	19981210
AU 9910415 A		AU 1999-10415	19981106

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9910415 A	Based on	WO 9925353 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1998-1581 19980123
GB 1997-23999 19971113
GB 1997-26699 19971218
GB 1997-26700 19971218
GB 1997-26701 19971218
GB 1997-26702 19971218
AN 1999-370728 [31] WPIDS
AB WO 1999025353 A1 UPAB: 20050829
NOVELTY - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine

derivative (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative of formula (I) or its salts or prodrugs.

Y = H or 1-6C alkyl;

W = 1-6C alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl, 4-7C cycloalkenyl, aryl, 3-7C heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl or di-(1-6C) alkylamino (all optionally substituted) or

CY + CW = 5-9C cycloalkenyl, 6-10C bicycloalkenyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, pyridinyl or phenyl (all optionally benzo-fused and/or substituted);

R1 = 3-7C cycloalkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl or pyridinyl (all optionally substituted) and

R2 = cyano-(1-6C) alkyl, hydroxy-(1-6C) alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl-(1-6C) alkyl, propargyl, 3-7C heterocycloalkylcarbonyl-(1-6C) alkyl, aryl-(1-6C) alkyl or heteroaryl-(1-6C) alkyl (all optionally substituted).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a pharmaceutical composition which comprises (I) in association with a further antipsychotic, neuroprotective, analgesic, antiemetic or muscle relaxant medicament.

ACTIVITY - Antipsychotic; neuroprotective; analgesic; antiemetic; muscle relaxant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - GABAA modulator.

(I) exhibited Ki values for displacement of (3H)-flumazenil from the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunit of the human GABAA receptor of 100 nM or less.

USE - Used to treat and/or prevent psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity (claimed) e.g. in paraplegic patients.

(I) are used to treat neuronal damage deterioration resulting from cerebral ischemic episodes associated with vascular occlusion (e.g. during open heart surgery or cardiac arrest), stroke, hypoglycemia, cerebral palsy, perinatal asphyxia, epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy, anoxia (e.g. from drowning, spinal cord injury or head injury), subarachnoid hemorrhage, poisoning by exogenous and endogenous excitatory neurotoxins (including environmental neurotoxins), diseases and conditions in which pain dominates including soft tissue and peripheral damage such as acute trauma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, musculo-skeletal pain (particularly after trauma), spinal pain, dental pain, myofascial pain syndromes, headaches, episiotomy pain and burns, deep and visceral pain such as heart pain, muscle pain, eye pain, orofacial pain (including odontalgia), abdominal pain and gynecological pain (including dysmenorrhea and labor pain), pain associated with nerve and root damage such as that associated with peripheral nerve disorders (nerve entrapment and brachial plexus avulsions), amputation, peripheral neuropathies, tic douloureux, atypical facial pain, nerve root damage and arachnoiditis, pain associated with carcinoma, central nervous system pain including pain due to spinal cord or brain stem damage, lower back pain, sciatica, ankylosing spondylitis, gout, scar pain, acute, delayed or anticipatory emesis including emesis induced by chemotherapy, radiation, toxins, viral or bacterial infections, pregnancy, vestibular disorders (motion sickness, vertigo, dizziness, Meniere's disease), surgery, migraine, variations in intracranial pressure, particularly in emesis induced by antineoplastic (cytotoxic) agents including those routinely used in cancer chemotherapy and other pharmacological agents including rolipram.

ADVANTAGE - (I) have good affinity as ligands for the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits interacting more favorably with alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits than with alpha1 subunits.

Member(0003)
ABEQ US 6046196 A UPAB 20050829

NOVELTY - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative of formula (I) or its salts or prodrugs.

Y = H or 1-6C alkyl;

W = 1-6C alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl, 4-7C cycloalkenyl, aryl, 3-7C heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl or di-(1-6C) alkylamino (all optionally substituted) or

CY + CW = 5-9C cycloalkenyl, 6-10C bicycloalkenyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, pyridinyl or phenyl (all optionally benzo-fused and/or substituted);

R1 = 3-7C cycloalkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl or pyridinyl (all optionally substituted) and

R2 = cyano-(1-6C) alkyl, hydroxy-(1-6C) alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl-(1-6C) alkyl, propargyl, 3-7C heterocycloalkylcarbonyl-(1-6C) alkyl, aryl-(1-6C) alkyl or heteroaryl-(1-6C) alkyl (all optionally substituted).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a pharmaceutical composition which comprises (I) in association with a further antipsychotic, neuroprotective, analgesic, antiemetic or muscle relaxant medicament.

ACTIVITY - Antipsychotic; neuroprotective; analgesic; antiemetic; muscle relaxant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - GABAA modulator.

(I) exhibited Ki values for displacement of (3H)-flumazenil from the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunit of the human GABAA receptor of 100 nM or less.

USE - Used to treat and/or prevent psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity (claimed) e.g. in paraplegic patients.

(I) are used to treat neuronal damage deterioration resulting from cerebral ischemic episodes associated with vascular occlusion (e.g. during open heart surgery or cardiac arrest), stroke, hypoglycemia, cerebral palsy, perinatal asphyxia, epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy, anoxia (e.g. from drowning, spinal cord injury or head injury), subarachnoid hemorrhage, poisoning by exogenous and endogenous excitatory neurotoxins (including environmental neurotoxins), diseases and conditions in which pain dominates including soft tissue and peripheral damage such as acute trauma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, musculo-skeletal pain (particularly after trauma), spinal pain, dental pain, myofascial pain syndromes, headaches, episiotomy pain and burns, deep and visceral pain such as heart pain, muscle pain, eye pain, orofacial pain (including odontalgia), abdominal pain and gynecological pain (including dysmenorrhea and labor pain), pain associated with nerve and root damage such as that associated with peripheral nerve disorders (nerve entrapment and brachial plexus avulsions), amputation, peripheral neuropathies, tic douloureux, atypical facial pain, nerve root damage and arachnoiditis, pain associated with carcinoma, central nervous system pain including pain due to spinal cord or brain stem damage, lower back pain, sciatica, ankylosing spondylitis, gout, scar pain, acute, delayed or anticipatory emesis including emesis induced by chemotherapy, radiation, toxins, viral or bacterial infections, pregnancy, vestibular disorders (motion sickness, vertigo, dizziness, Meniere's disease), surgery, migraine, variations in intracranial

pressure, particularly in emesis induced by antineoplastic (cytotoxic) agents including those routinely used in cancer chemotherapy and other pharmacological agents including rolipram.

ADVANTAGE - (I) have good affinity as ligands for the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits interacting more favorably with alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits than with alpha1 subunits.

Member(0004)
ABEQ US 6063783 A UPAB 20050829

NOVELTY - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative of formula (I) or its salts or prodrugs.

Y = H or 1-6C alkyl;

W = 1-6C alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl, 4-7C cycloalkenyl, aryl, 3-7C heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl or di-(1-6C) alkylamino (all optionally substituted) or

CY + CW = 5-9C cycloalkenyl, 6-10C bicycloalkenyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, pyridinyl or phenyl (all optionally benzo-fused and/or substituted);

R1 = 3-7C cycloalkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl or pyridinyl (all optionally substituted) and

R2 = cyano-(1-6C) alkyl, hydroxy-(1-6C) alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl-(1-6C) alkyl, propargyl, 3-7C heterocycloalkylcarbonyl-(1-6C) alkyl, aryl-(1-6C) alkyl or heteroaryl-(1-6C) alkyl (all optionally substituted).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a pharmaceutical composition which comprises (I) in association with a further antipsychotic, neuroprotective, analgesic, antiemetic or muscle relaxant medicament.

ACTIVITY - Antipsychotic; neuroprotective; analgesic; antiemetic; muscle relaxant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - GABAA modulator.

(I) exhibited Ki values for displacement of (3H)-flumazenil from the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunit of the human GABAA receptor of 100 nM or less.

USE - Used to treat and/or prevent psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity (claimed) e.g. in paraplegic patients.

(I) are used to treat neuronal damage deterioration resulting from cerebral ischemic episodes associated with vascular occlusion (e.g. during open heart surgery or cardiac arrest), stroke, hypoglycemia, cerebral palsy, perinatal asphyxia, epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy, anoxia (e.g. from drowning, spinal cord injury or head injury), subarachnoid hemorrhage, poisoning by exogenous and endogenous excitatory neurotoxins (including environmental neurotoxins), diseases and conditions in which pain dominates including soft tissue and peripheral damage such as acute trauma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, musculo-skeletal pain (particularly after trauma), spinal pain, dental pain, myofascial pain syndromes, headaches, episiotomy pain and burns, deep and visceral pain such as heart pain, muscle pain, eye pain, orofacial pain (including odontalgia), abdominal pain and gynecological pain (including dysmenorrhea and labor pain), pain associated with nerve and root damage such as that associated with peripheral nerve disorders (nerve entrapment and brachial plexus avulsions), amputation, peripheral neuropathies, tic douloureux, atypical facial pain, nerve root damage and arachnoiditis, pain associated with

carcinoma, central nervous system pain including pain due to spinal cord or brain stem damage, lower back pain, sciatica, ankylosing spondylitis, gout, scar pain, acute, delayed or anticipatory emesis including emesis induced by chemotherapy, radiation, toxins, viral or bacterial infections, pregnancy, vestibular disorders (motion sickness, vertigo, dizziness, Meniere's disease), surgery, migraine, variations in intracranial pressure, particularly in emesis induced by antineoplastic (cytotoxic) agents including those routinely used in cancer chemotherapy and other pharmacological agents including rolipram.

ADVANTAGE - (I) have good affinity as ligands for the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits interacting more favorably with alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits than with alpha1 subunits.

Member(0005)

ABEQ US 6107296 A UPAB 20050829

NOVELTY - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative of formula (I) or its salts or prodrugs.

Y = H or 1-6C alkyl;

W = 1-6C alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl, 4-7C cycloalkenyl, aryl, 3-7C heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl or di-(1-6C) alkylamino (all optionally substituted) or

CY + CW = 5-9C cycloalkenyl, 6-10C bicycloalkenyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, pyridinyl or phenyl (all optionally benzo-fused and/or substituted);

R1 = 3-7C cycloalkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl or pyridinyl (all optionally substituted) and

R2 = cyano-(1-6C) alkyl, hydroxy-(1-6C) alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl-(1-6C) alkyl, propargyl, 3-7C heterocycloalkylcarbonyl-(1-6C) alkyl, aryl-(1-6C) alkyl or heteroaryl-(1-6C) alkyl (all optionally substituted).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a pharmaceutical composition which comprises (I) in association with a further antipsychotic, neuroprotective, analgesic, antiemetic or muscle relaxant medicament.

ACTIVITY - Antipsychotic; neuroprotective; analgesic; antiemetic; muscle relaxant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - GABAA modulator.

(I) exhibited Ki values for displacement of (3H)-flumazenil from the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunit of the human GABAA receptor of 100 nM or less.

USE - Used to treat and/or prevent psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity (claimed) e.g. in paraplegic patients.

(I) are used to treat neuronal damage deterioration resulting from cerebral ischemic episodes associated with vascular occlusion (e.g. during open heart surgery or cardiac arrest), stroke, hypoglycemia, cerebral palsy, perinatal asphyxia, epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy, anoxia (e.g. from drowning, spinal cord injury or head injury), subarachnoid hemorrhage, poisoning by exogenous and endogenous excitatory neurotoxins (including environmental neurotoxins), diseases and conditions in which pain dominates including soft tissue and peripheral damage such as acute trauma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, musculo-skeletal pain (particularly after trauma), spinal pain, dental pain, myofascial pain syndromes, headaches, episiotomy pain and burns, deep and visceral pain such as heart pain, muscle pain,

eye pain, orofacial pain (including odontalgia), abdominal pain and gynecological pain (including dysmenorrhea and labor pain), pain associated with nerve and root damage such as that associated with peripheral nerve disorders (nerve entrapment and brachial plexus avulsions), amputation, peripheral neuropathies, tic douloureux, atypical facial pain, nerve root damage and arachnoiditis, pain associated with carcinoma, central nervous system pain including pain due to spinal cord or brain stem damage, lower back pain, sciatica, ankylosing spondylitis, gout, scar pain, acute, delayed or anticipatory emesis including emesis induced by chemotherapy, radiation, toxins, viral or bacterial infections, pregnancy, vestibular disorders (motion sickness, vertigo, dizziness, Meniere's disease), surgery, migraine, variations in intracranial pressure, particularly in emesis induced by antineoplastic (cytotoxic) agents including those routinely used in cancer chemotherapy and other pharmacological agents including rolipram.

ADVANTAGE - (I) have good affinity as ligands for the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits interacting more favorably with alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits than with alpha1 subunits.

Member(0006)

ABEQ US 6110915 A UPAB 20050829

NOVELTY - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative of formula (I) or its salts or prodrugs.

Y = H or 1-6C alkyl;

W = 1-6C alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl, 4-7C cycloalkenyl, aryl, 3-7C heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl or di-(1-6C) alkylamino (all optionally substituted) or

CY + CW = 5-9C cycloalkenyl, 6-10C bicycloalkenyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, pyridinyl or phenyl (all optionally benzo-fused and/or substituted);

R1 = 3-7C cycloalkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl or pyridinyl (all optionally substituted) and

R2 = cyano-(1-6C) alkyl, hydroxy-(1-6C) alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl-(1-6C) alkyl, propargyl, 3-7C heterocycloalkylcarbonyl-(1-6C) alkyl, aryl-(1-6C) alkyl or heteroaryl-(1-6C) alkyl (all optionally substituted).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a pharmaceutical composition which comprises (I) in association with a further antipsychotic, neuroprotective, analgesic, antiemetic or muscle relaxant medicament.

ACTIVITY - Antipsychotic; neuroprotective; analgesic; antiemetic; muscle relaxant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - GABAA modulator.

(I) exhibited Ki values for displacement of (3H)-flumazenil from the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunit of the human GABAA receptor of 100 nM or less.

USE - Used to treat and/or prevent psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity (claimed) e.g. in paraplegic patients.

(I) are used to treat neuronal damage deterioration resulting from cerebral ischemic episodes associated with vascular occlusion (e.g. during open heart surgery or cardiac arrest), stroke, hypoglycemia, cerebral palsy, perinatal asphyxia, epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy, anoxia (e.g. from drowning, spinal cord injury or head injury), subarachnoid hemorrhage, poisoning by exogenous

and endogenous excitatory neurotoxins (including environmental neurotoxins), diseases and conditions in which pain dominates including soft tissue and peripheral damage such as acute trauma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, musculo-skeletal pain (particularly after trauma), spinal pain, dental pain, myofascial pain syndromes, headaches, episiotomy pain and burns, deep and visceral pain such as heart pain, muscle pain, eye pain, orofacial pain (including odontalgia), abdominal pain and gynecological pain (including dysmenorrhea and labor pain), pain associated with nerve and root damage such as that associated with peripheral nerve disorders (nerve entrapment and brachial plexus avulsions), amputation, peripheral neuropathies, tic douloureux, atypical facial pain, nerve root damage and arachnoiditis, pain associated with carcinoma, central nervous system pain including pain due to spinal cord or brain stem damage, lower back pain, sciatica, ankylosing spondylitis, gout, scar pain, acute, delayed or anticipatory emesis including emesis induced by chemotherapy, radiation, toxins, viral or bacterial infections, pregnancy, vestibular disorders (motion sickness, vertigo, dizziness, Meniere's disease), surgery, migraine, variations in intracranial pressure, particularly in emesis induced by antineoplastic (cytotoxic) agents including those routinely used in cancer chemotherapy and other pharmacological agents including rolipram.

ADVANTAGE - (I) have good affinity as ligands for the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits interacting more favorably with alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits than with alpha1 subunits.

Member(0007)
ABEQ US 6174886 B1 UPAB 20050829

NOVELTY - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating and/or preventing psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity comprises administering a triazolophthalazine derivative of formula (I) or its salts or prodrugs.

Y = H or 1-6C alkyl;

W = 1-6C alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl, 4-7C cycloalkenyl, aryl, 3-7C heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl or di-(1-6C) alkylamino (all optionally substituted) or

CY + CW = 5-9C cycloalkenyl, 6-10C bicycloalkenyl, tetrahydropyridinyl, pyridinyl or phenyl (all optionally benzo-fused and/or substituted);

R1 = 3-7C cycloalkyl, phenyl, furyl, thienyl or pyridinyl (all optionally substituted) and

R2 = cyano-(1-6C) alkyl, hydroxy-(1-6C) alkyl, 3-7C cycloalkyl-(1-6C) alkyl, propargyl, 3-7C heterocycloalkylcarbonyl-(1-6C) alkyl, aryl-(1-6C) alkyl or heteroaryl-(1-6C) alkyl (all optionally substituted).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a pharmaceutical composition which comprises (I) in association with a further antipsychotic, neuroprotective, analgesic, antiemetic or muscle relaxant medicament.

ACTIVITY - Antipsychotic; neuroprotective; analgesic; antiemetic; muscle relaxant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - GABAA modulator.

(I) exhibited Ki values for displacement of (3H)-flumazenil from the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunit of the human GABAA receptor of 100 nM or less.

USE - Used to treat and/or prevent psychotic disorders, neurodegeneration arising from cerebral ischemia, pain, emesis and muscle spasm or spasticity (claimed) e.g. in paraplegic patients.

(I) are used to treat neuronal damage deterioration resulting from

cerebral ischemic episodes associated with vascular occlusion (e.g. during open heart surgery or cardiac arrest), stroke, hypoglycemia, cerebral palsy, perinatal asphyxia, epilepsy, Huntington's chorea, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy, anoxia (e.g. from drowning, spinal cord injury or head injury), subarachnoid hemorrhage, poisoning by exogenous and endogenous excitatory neurotoxins (including environmental neurotoxins), diseases and conditions in which pain dominates including soft tissue and peripheral damage such as acute trauma, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, musculo-skeletal pain (particularly after trauma), spinal pain, dental pain, myofascial pain syndromes, headaches, episiotomy pain and burns, deep and visceral pain such as heart pain, muscle pain, eye pain, orofacial pain (including odontalgia), abdominal pain and gynecological pain (including dysmenorrhea and labor pain), pain associated with nerve and root damage such as that associated with peripheral nerve disorders (nerve entrapment and brachial plexus avulsions), amputation, peripheral neuropathies, tic douloureux, atypical facial pain, nerve root damage and arachnoiditis, pain associated with carcinoma, central nervous system pain including pain due to spinal cord or brain stem damage, lower back pain, sciatica, ankylosing spondylitis, gout, scar pain, acute, delayed or anticipatory emesis including emesis induced by chemotherapy, radiation, toxins, viral or bacterial infections, pregnancy, vestibular disorders (motion sickness, vertigo, dizziness, Meniere's disease), surgery, migraine, variations in intracranial pressure, particularly in emesis induced by antineoplastic (cytotoxic) agents including those routinely used in cancer chemotherapy and other pharmacological agents including rolipram.

ADVANTAGE - (I) have good affinity as ligands for the alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits interacting more favorably with alpha2 and/or alpha3 subunits than with alpha1 subunits.

=> END
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	136.09	145.75

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.60	-1.60

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 11:17:25 ON 08 APR 2008